

Party Calls on Wilson to Smite the Senate; Foe Will Get Made-Over Treaty Monday

Labor Votes To Organize All Negroes

Convention of Federation Decides to Take In Millions of Colored Workers in the U. S.

Critics Answered, Asserts Gompers

Secretary Wilson Attacks Bolshevism, Says It Can't Gain Headway

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—With but one dissenting vote the convention of the American Federation of Labor this afternoon went on record for the thorough organization of the millions of negroes in America.

As a means toward that end it instructed its executive officers to use organizers wherever possible, and as a club over those international bodies which decline to admit negroes to full membership ordered that in all such trades the Federation shall charter negro organizations direct.

This action, taken toward the close of the session which had been devoted chiefly to an address by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, in which he denounced Bolshevism and declared it never could make any real progress in the United States, is said by veteran labor men to be the most important taken by the Federation in years. The sole act designated by them as more important was the declaration of the convention of 1917 supporting the Administration in its conduct of the war.

Critics Answered, Says Gompers
Mr. Gompers's opinion is that the action of the convention on the color question is the answer to those who charge that the Federation is non-progressive and exclusive.

"It is," said he to-night, "one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half way."

Until a few years ago there had been no organization worthy of the name among the negroes, while the skilled and semi-skilled trades have been barred from membership. In recent years committees from the race have repeatedly asked assistance and recognition from the Federation, but until to-day the influence of Southern delegates has been sufficiently strong to prevent any substantial recognition being given them.

To this convention the negro workers presented several requests. Among other things they asked for the establishment of colored international unions, the assignment of organizers to every state where there is a large unorganized colored population, and the detailing in Washington of an officer, preferably colored, who shall devote his time to the interests of the negro.

Color Line Opposed
For the committee on organization Frank Duffy this afternoon reported against the forming of colored international unions, on the ground that there must be no color line and that the Federation stands for no division on race or color lines. There were, he said, many international unions which admit negroes to full membership. Duplication in these cases is unnecessary, he said. Other unions, the committee found, refused such membership.

"Under such conditions," he went on, "it is recommended that the American Federation of Labor organize colored workers under direct charters. It is further recommended that the executive council give particular attention to the organization of colored workers, and wherever possible assign organizers to the work."

Thirty or more unions then reported that they drew no color line, after which several negro delegates "exhibited conditions under which they have to work. They complained that some white unions, by drawing the color line, excluded them from work. Nelson B. Forester, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, defended the practices complained of and said his union would continue to draw the color line. J. B. McCullagh, of Omaha, speaking for the printers, denounced the color line.

Wilson Denounces Radicals
"Nothing should exclude a man from a labor union," said he, "but his character or his opinions. It is the duty of the white workers everywhere to

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House Bill Provides Death For All Bomb Throwers

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Four bills designed to put an end to terrorism and anarchism in the United States were presented in the House to-day by Representative Aswell, of Louisiana.

The most important of these measures would make the offense of placing or throwing a bomb or any other explosive, with intent to destroy life or property, punishable by death.

The second bill would halt all immigration to the United States for a period of three years.

The third calls for the deportation of all alien conspirators against the government and authorizes penalties of from ten to thirty years in the penitentiary for those who return to the

Rail Keymen To Join Wire Strike To-day

Union Leaders Encouraged by Prospect of Further Tie-up of Commercial Messages by Action

CHICAGO, June 13.—The second stage of the commercial telegraphers' strike will be reached to-morrow morning when railroad operators at 23,000 points in America are to discontinue handling commercial messages under an order issued by the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Such action, strike leaders declared to-night, will tie up all commercial telegraph business except between the larger cities in which the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies maintain their own offices. Officials of the Postal said that company will not be affected, as little Postal business is handled through railroad stations.

Western Union officials, while expressing belief that the order would be rescinded, predicted that its effect would not have serious results.

Small Places Affected
They estimated that the 23,000 points handling commercial business over railroad wires do not average more than five messages each day.

Meanwhile, officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America continued to receive reports indicating that the strike is spreading. S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the union, said the number of strikers had reached 23,000; that the strike of electrical workers set for next Monday would add 130,000 to the list of those idle, and that by early next week telephone service in many cities and towns would be greatly impaired through a walkout of operators. Practically all union telephone operators are members of the Electrical Workers' Union.

The "broken" division of the telegraphers union has been asked to take action. Meetings were to be held to-night and to-morrow at which it will be decided whether to strike in sympathy. Strike leaders said a walkout of brokers' operators would block transmission of financial business to such extent that business on Wall Street would be greatly hampered.

Deny Strike Spreading
Claims of strike leaders that the walkout is rapidly spreading were denied by officials of commercial companies, who said they were accepting business without restrictions and that conditions were practically normal.

A committee representing the strikers submitted to the Postal conditions upon which a settlement could be reached. They provided that the company agree to wage adjustments after the government has released control of the company. The conditions were forwarded to New York.

The union men charged that Postmaster General Burleson had in a sense "tied the hands of the commercial companies by prohibiting the signing of wage contracts."

The messengers of both companies still are on strike.

Strikers Charge U. S. Interference

Thomas Accuses Burleson Aid of Attempting to Weaken Men's Morale

Percy Thomas, deputy international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, charged last night that he had information indicating the Postoffice Department at Washington was sending messages over the nation's wire systems calculated to lower the morale of the striking telegraph operators.

"Information has come to me from a source I consider reliable and authoritative to the effect that a message has gone over the Postal lines, signed by First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, addressed to all telegraph company officials, declaring that the Postoffice Department and the government

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United States after having been deported.

The last bill would authorize the deportation of all aliens who, during the war, withdrew their declarations of intention to become citizens rather than serve in the military forces of the United States.

"I believe the sentiment of the country is unqualifiedly for such legislation," said Representative Aswell to-night. "If it is adopted by Congress the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor will be armed with ample authority to clean up and deport all Reds in this country."

Attorney General Palmer appeared before the House Appropriations Committee to-day in support of his request for \$500,000 appropriation with which to deal with anarchistic movements in this country. There was no opposition to the requested appropriation.

Hays Outlines Peace Policy Of Republicans

Rejects Challenge to Make League Partisan Issue; Declares War on Reds; Assails "Paternalism"

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 13.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party, in an address to-night rejected the challenge of Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, recently made in Chicago that the Republicans make a partisan issue of the league of nations. Mr. Hays, without naming the league, nevertheless said:

"The conclusion of the treaty of peace, including all its provisions—when we know what they are—is in no sense a partisan question. It is an American question. In the same spirit in which Republicans during the recent war measured their every act by how they could contribute most to effective action, so now they are determined to meet this new phase of the war problem in that revived spirit of fervent Americanism which is the glorified result of our experience of fire and blood, moving with a full appreciation of this country's duty as a responsible factor in the world of to-day and to-morrow, with the earnest determination to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism, the preservation of which in its integrity is the greatest safeguard for the future, not only for the citizens of this country, but for all peoples everywhere."

Back to Peace Limitations
Speaking for his party, which now controls both branches of Congress, Mr. Hays declared "we shall bring this government back to the limitations of the Constitution in times of peace."

Among his declarations were the following:

"With all our power we will strive to prevent the further spread of Socialism."

"We have promised a forward stepping as well as forward looking program for labor, for business and for the farmer, and those promises we will keep."

"That criminal element, organized or unorganized, called I. W. W., or anything else that goes about this country seeking whom it can destroy—that thing is a traitor to this country, nothing else, and should be treated as such."

The Republican party will not forget, in the stress of other matters, that its protective tariff policies have made the wages of our laborers the highest in the world."

"In the great readjustment ahead, business must have sympathetic help, not antagonistic curtailment."

Pedagogic Paternalism Opposed
There must be strong Federal regulation, but not Federal ownership."

"We are against paternalism in government, and we are against that form of pedagogic paternalism that has developed recently in this country."

"We will not forget that while we fight to make certain the rights of free government in the world we have a republic to preserve in this country; that we are a representative government, not a Bolshevik cynicism."

"Shame on us for tolerating in our body politic an undigested mass making for nothing but internal disorder. If a man is loyal to any other flag—foreign, red or black—he is disloyal to the Stars and Stripes. Either these men are Americans or they are traitors. If they are traitors they should be interned, deported or shot."

Live Patriotism Daily

"There is no zone of twilight in politics or public affairs," said Mr. Hays, "right is right and wrong is wrong, and the same strict standard of morals, equity and justice must obtain in any private business or professional matter. When we get our politics entirely on this basis we will live our patriotism daily we will do a citizen's full duty, and not until then."

"Let us have a patriotism of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt

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Leaders Ask Help to Stop League Vote

Fight on Knox Resolution Based on Charge Author, Lodge and Borah Play Germany's Game

Democrats Excited Over Effect Abroad

Republicans Are Amused; Say Committee's Report Reflected Attitude Here

By Carter Field
New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A dramatic counter offensive by President Wilson against the Senators who are moving the Knox resolution is now imminent.

The urgent necessity for action has been represented to him in cablegrams. What his replies have been, if any, cannot be learned, but those best in a position to know believe action will take the form of an attack on Senators Knox, Lodge and Borah, with their supporters, as playing the game which the Germans want.

An indication of this was apparent to-day after a conference between Acting Secretary of State Polk, Senator Hitchcock, the Administration leader in the upper house, and David Hunter Miller. Mr. Miller is just back from Paris, where he was an adviser on international matters to the American peace mission.

Immediately after this conference there was a caucus of Democratic Senators, to consider ways and means of opposing the Knox resolution, or any other plan of delaying action on the league of nations covenant until after peace has been obtained. It developed strongly at the caucus that the Administration view brought into the situation by Mr. Polk was that the Republicans must be held up as helping the Germans.

Close questioning of Democratic Senators, who were caustic in their comments on their political opponents after the caucus, did not throw very much light on just how delaying action on the league until after peace had been restored would aid the Germans. The answer of most of them was: "The Germans are playing for time, aren't they? Well, this will provide delay, and that will help them."

Second Conference Held

Following the caucus another conference was held to-night at the home of Senator Hitchcock, attended by Secretary Polk and Mr. Miller, at which the effect of the Knox resolution on the peace conference at Paris was discussed. There was considerable discussion on the part of the Republicans in these conferences as they recalled the strong effort of Mr. Hitchcock to have Secretary Polk brought before the Foreign Relations Committee before the committee reported the Knox resolution. Mr. Hitchcock at that time proposed that Mr. Polk should give the committee "in confidence" any reasons he might have for thinking the Knox resolution would affect adversely the work of the peace conference.

At the Democratic caucus no doubt was left that the Administration Senators must do everything in their power to prevent a vote on the Knox resolution. They are anxious to prevent even getting the Knox resolution up, if possible, as once taken up it would be possible for some one to move to lay it on the table, which would at once produce a vote without any further debate, and while this would not be a line up on the main question, in the strict parliamentary sense, it would be a test vote, which would have due weight at Paris.

Some Republicans Amused

Some of the Republicans are inclined to laugh at the excitement over the Knox resolution in Administration circles. They believe the purpose of the Knox resolution, in so far as its effect on the peace conference is concerned, already has been had. They believe the favorable report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, following the introduction of the resolution by a man who is a former Secretary of State of the party in control of both houses of Congress, is just as effective as a "Round Robin" or a vote.

This view, however, is not shared by Acting Secretary of State Polk, nor by Senator Hitchcock, as Administration leader. Both were much excited to-day over what they regarded frankly as the danger of the situation, and both are intensely anxious to prevent anything so formal as a vote which would disclose more than one-third of the Senate to be in favor of postponing action on the League of Nations until after the peace treaty has been signed.



Wind Prevents Cross-Sea Hop Of Vimy Plane

Alcock's Fully Loaded Bomber Unable to Rise, and Flight for Ireland Will Be Attempted Again To-day

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 13.—Captain Alcock's twin-engined Vickers Vimy bomber made an ineffectual attempt this afternoon to start on its flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Contrary winds and delay in replacing a sprung axle resulting from faulty landing after yesterday's trial flight prevented her rising.

Mechanics worked all day in an effort to complete the installation of a new axle in time to make a getaway, but the task was not finished until shortly before 5 o'clock.

The aerodrome lies east and west on a long slope, and for the machine, heavy laden as she was in preparation for the "hop," to ascend the steep grade against the wind that was blowing was considered impossible.

Hopes that the wind would die down were abandoned before nightfall and announcement was made that a start would be made to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The machine was pulled to the west end of the flying field and her tanks filled with petrol ready for the start.

A bag of special first class mail, each letter bearing a one dollar stamp, was put aboard.

Captain P. B. Raynham, pilot of the unlucky Martinsyde plane, transferred the new engine, wings and other equipment, which arrived yesterday from England, to his aerodrome at Quidvidi this afternoon and will begin installation of the engine to-morrow. He expects to get away about the middle of next week, and although he is silent on the subject, his intimates believe a new navigator will arrive on the Digby to-morrow night.

The giant Handley Page biplane made two trial flights to-day, and it was stated both were completely satisfactory in every respect. It is expected the machine will make a start across the ocean on Sunday. There is every possibility of a close race across the Atlantic between the two machines.

In its second flight to-day the Handley Page machine interchanged radio messages with the steamer Digby 250 miles at sea.

The meteorological service established by Lieutenant Clements, of the British Royal Air Force, notified both contestants to-day that they would be justified in preparing for the flight without further delay.

Countess Markievicz Is Arrested in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 13.—Countess Markievicz, a Sinn Fein leader and a member of Parliament, was arrested here to-day. She was taken to Cork under escort.

Deport Martens, Senator Demands

King, of Utah, Says Soviet Envoys and Aids Would Overthrow Government

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Deportation of L. C. A. K. Martens and other representatives of the Russian Soviet Bureau in New York, was demanded in letters sent to-day by Senator King, of Utah, to Attorney General Palmer and Secretary Wilson.

"It is time," Senator King wrote, "that these disturbers of our peace and enemies of our country and civilization should be driven from this land, whose hospitality they have so grievously abused."

"There are thousands of Russian aliens in the United States who are enemies to our government and give support to the Bolshevik autocracy. They are intriguing in every way possible against this government and seek its overthrow. Certainly the representatives of Lenin and Trotsky, who come here avowing their connection with the Bolshevik organization, should be deported from the United States. As a matter of fact, if the officials of our government had done their duty they would not, in my opinion, have been admitted to our shores."

Senator King called attention to laws excluding from the United States of alien anarchists and said: "There is no question but that the representatives of the Lenin-Trotsky organization come within one or more of the classes defined in the statute."

The Scout Law

III—A Scout Is Helpful

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

British Ships Bombard Reds At Kronstadt

Dispatch to "Aftonblad," at Stockholm, Suggests That Bolsheviks Are Trying to Evacuate the Town

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—A British squadron is bombarding the Bolshevik base at Kronstadt with heavy guns, according to a report published in the "Aftonblad" to-day. The Bolsheviks, however, are not replying to the British fire. The Bolsheviks have placed floating mines in the nearby waters.

The "Aftonblad's" report suggests that the Bolsheviks are trying to evacuate the town.

[Kronstadt, Russia's great fortified naval base, guarding the approach to Petrograd, has been a hotbed of Bolshevism since the early days of the Russian revolution. In June, 1917, when Kerensky was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Prince Lvoff, Kronstadt proclaimed itself an independent republic and refused to recognize any government in Petrograd but the Petrograd Soviet. Subsequently the Kronstadt sailors took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Kerensky government and the dissolution of the national assembly. They fought under the banner of the Bolsheviks in many of the battles in the Petrograd streets.]

OMSK, June 13.—On the northern end of the front west of Ural the Siberian troops have captured Glazov and are advancing toward Viatka, an official announcement says. On the southern front there is fighting near Sarapul and near Ufa.

The statement from the Siberian General Staff reads: "The Siberian army continues the offensive in the direction of Viatka. We have crossed the river (Techeptse) north of Glazov, which we captured, and are continuing our advance, taking prisoners and war material."

"A battle is being waged north of Sarapul. Detachments of the Red army tried to cross the River Bielaya, near Ufa, but were repulsed."

Brazilian Papers Make Bitter Attacks on France

RIO JANEIRO, June 13.—All newspapers here made editorial attacks upon France because of the receipt of reports indicating that France is opposing the keeping of former German steamers by Brazil.

Newspapers which seldom comment editorially have long, bitter articles on the subject. The gist of the comment is that France is being disclosed as a false friend, if reports are true.

Enemy Gets 8 Days to Accept Pact

Document Being Entirely Rewritten to Incorporate Allies' Reply and Do Away With Obscurities

Will Be Given Out Without Delay

Impossible to Grant Fundamental Concessions Answer Will Assert

PARIS, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—The drafting committee has completed the work of framing the letter covering the reply to the German counter proposals. It recalls that the principles upon which the treaty is based are such as to preclude the Allies from making fundamental concessions.

PARIS, June 13 (By The Associated Press).—The peace treaty with Germany will be entirely rewritten and reprinted, for the incorporation textually of the explanations and clarifications contained in the Allied reply to the German counter proposals.

It is believed to-day that the presentation of the Allied answer will take place on Sunday evening or Monday morning. It is asserted that the Germans will be granted eight days within which to determine whether they will sign the treaty.

While unchanged in principle, virtually a new document will be presented to the Germans. It is understood that the new treaty will be made public on the day of its delivery or the day after, and that the German counter proposals will be published shortly.

American Version Obsolete

The council of four, it develops, decided that simply to attach the reply to the original document was impracticable, as important clauses would be left obscure and imperfect. Hence the decision to rewrite the document. It was commented in peace conference circles to-day that this action renders obsolete the text published in the United States.

Many of the divergencies from the old text in the new treaty are of a minor nature, but some are highly important. This is notably true of the second paragraph of Article 232, where the English text of the old document limited compensation Germany was to make for damage done the civilian population of the Allied and associated powers and to their property "during the period of the belligerency of each as an Allied or associated power against Germany."

Excluded American Losses

This wording excluded American losses during the period of the neutrality of the United States and Italian losses during the time when Italy was at war with Austria but not with Germany. The French text, however, contained no such limiting clause. The drafting committee elsewhere had used the words "may" and "shall" interchangeably in translating the same French expression, apparently without noticing the important difference involved.

Aside from the divergencies here noted the reparations clause will go into the new treaty virtually unchanged. Other sections of the treaty, however, will be rewritten.

It was the finding of such errors as that in Article 232 that furnished an additional reason for presenting an entirely new draft of the treaty. Errors and inconsistencies in the draft first presented were continually being discovered, and these would have had to be corrected before the document was signed. This was particularly the case because the text of the treaty is in both French and English, both versions being specified as "authentic" or binding.

May Change Belgian Frontier

The treaty may make some slight changes regarding the disposition of certain of the contested districts on the Belgian-German frontier.

The final settlement of the question of the left bank of the Rhine provides for an allied civil commission for the control of the military occupation of the region.

The financial clauses will be amended to give the reparations commission discretion to authorize Germany to raise working capital for restarting her industries and enable her to pay her reparations.

The British made to-day an eleventh hour attempt to reopen the question of reparations. They submitted proposals introducing into the functions of the permanent reparations commission the principle of control of raw materials, etc., furnished Germany, enabling the commission to control Germany's economic development during the period it operates.

Cold to British Proposal

The British effort has not met with a sympathetic reception by the repa-